

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 9th June, 1884.

**POLITICAL.**

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 4th June, states that ignorant and barbarous tribes recognise only physical force. The

Central Asian affairs.

Circulation,  
80 copies.

British several times took possession of Afghanistan, but always evacuated it for one reason or another. The Afghans ascribe the evacuation to the weakness of the British, while, looking at the Russian conquests in Central Asia, they consider the Russians a very brave and powerful nation. We have paid the Afghans handsome subsidies and given them large quantities of arms in order to win their friendship, but in vain. They have spent the money on feasts to Russian agents, and used the arms against our own soldiers! Nothing could be a greater mistake than to place any confidence in the loyalty of Abdul-l-Rahman. In a late despatch to the Viceroy he observed that the British Government should occasionally help him with its advice, but that it



should not interfere in the internal affairs of Afghánistán. This sentence is a good index to his feelings towards us. Moreover, he never sends us any information as to the proceedings of our rival in Central Asia. The recent annexations of territory made by Russia have greatly increased her influence in Afghánistán. Apparently the British Government cannot destroy that influence in any other way but by an appeal to arms, but it is useless to talk of war in the time of the present Liberal Government, which is in favour of peace at any price.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Panjáb Punch* (Lahore), of the 3rd June, contains a picture in which the British Lion is represented as sleeping at ease in his house, and the Russian Bear as knocking at the door. A native, trembling through fear of the approach of the Bear, endeavours to awaken the Lion.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The *Shahna-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 1st June, states that Disestablishment of the Indian Church. it would seem that the Disestablishment question was lately the subject of correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. The Secretary of State has postponed the consideration of the question with the remark that natives do not yet complain of the maintenance of the Indian Church. Bravo! If there were a parliament in this country, if the native members of the Viceroy's Council were not a set of flatterers, or if the Native Political Associations were worth the name, Lord Kimberley would at once see how strong is the native feeling against the present state of things. The fact is that the British Government outwardly disowns all connection with religion, but it desires at heart the progress of Christianity in this country.

The *Vazir-i-Hind* (Siálkot), of the 1st June, in continuation of its previous article on the treatment of convicts in jails. (vide page



874 of the Selections from the Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending the 26th May), remarks that the entire prohibition as to the use of intoxicating and narcotic drugs not only causes extreme suffering to the convicts but also involves loss to Government in some degree, because the convicts, in their state of great weakness and prostration brought about by the sudden withholding of the drugs from them, are unable to do a full day's work. The convicts should be gradually weaned from the use of the drugs in question. Again, the editor complains that the men are not properly fed. The Government allows 10 *chataks* of food to each man, but this allowance is by no means sufficient, especially considering that he is subjected to hard labour and the dishonest jail officials never give him the fixed quantity. Another matter to which the editor would draw the attention of Government is the practice of shaving in vogue in jails. As soon as a convict is sent to jail, his head and face are entirely shaved. The jail officials do not even await the result of his appeal to the appellate court. But it should be observed that the Musalmáns have a religious objection to shaving their beards, the Hindús to shaving their moustache, and the Sikhs to shaving their heads.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th June, states that some officers in these provinces receive the written statements, tendered under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code by the parties to suit, on plain paper, and others on court-fee stamp. The editor argues that such statements are exempt from court fees, and remarks that the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta seem to hold the same view. The Allahabad High Court should make this point clear for the guidance of the subordinate Courts in these provinces.

Circulation,  
325 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 4th June, states that it would seem that the system of transferring District Officers from one place

Circulation,  
600 copies.

Transfers of District  
Officers.



to another at fixed intervals of time does not find favour with Sir Alfred Lyall. No officer, European or native, leaves a station until he goes on furlough or is sent to another station on promotion. Hence officers now generally remain long at the same place. True, this new departure will reduce the expenditure incurred on account of travelling allowances paid to officers and enable them to acquire greater local knowledge, but these advantages are more than counterbalanced by a serious evil which it has given birth to. When an officer is allowed to remain long at the same place, he necessarily makes many friends and many enemies there, and has ample opportunity for benefiting the former and oppressing the latter. Moreover, if he is careless in the performance of his duty, the administration suffers very much from his negligence. Under these circumstances, the editor is of opinion that the old rule, under which no officer could remain more than three years at the same place, should be re-enforced. The editor also complains that some pleaders have been appointed munsifs and attached to the same places where they practised. This is objectionable, inasmuch as they will be able to gratify their private grudge against their enemies. Hence they should be transferred to other places.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Rashtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 7th June, publishes an account of the visit which the Forest Department Hazara, and the *Rashtq-i-Hind* editor lately paid to Hazara *incognito*, with a view to acquire local information concerning Colonel Bachelor's mismanagement of the Forest Department. The editor visited Khanpur, Haripur, Abbottabad, Gilliat, &c. In answer to his enquiries the cultivators bitterly complained of their oppression by the Forest officers, especially by Colonel Bachelor, and praised the *Rashtq* for its boldness in exposing their illegal proceedings. When he told the people at Khanpur that Colonel Bachelor was going to prosecute the editor of that paper for defamation, they replied that they could get fifty thousand persons, if necessary, to give evidence in support of the



truth of the charges brought by the latter against the former. The editor also had an interview with Arbáb Sher Bahadur, the Munsif of Haripur, who also regarded the charges as well founded. The editor promises to publish the results of his enquiries in the next issue.

The same paper, referring to its previous article about Lálá Dás Mal, Honorary Magistrate, Lahore. Lálá Dás Mal, Honorary Magistrate, Lahore, observes that a friend of the Lálá states that, as regards the sentence passed against the latter by the District Magistrate in October, 1864, on the charge of criminal breach of trust, the sentence was reversed and the Lálá honourably acquitted on appeal. Moreover, he was reinstated in his post of tahsildar and was granted a pension on his retirement which he still enjoys. The editor remarks that he was not aware of this at the time of writing his previous article, but that Dás Mal's acquittal on appeal in 1864 does not much improve matters. The fine inflicted on him in 1858 was never remitted. There are also other causes which disqualify him for Honorary Magistracy. During his tenure of office of tahsildar he was several times charged with receiving bribes. He is very unpopular with the whole native community. His caste-fellows have even forwarded memorials to the Local Government complaining of his bringing unjust pressure to bear upon them. He is a man of imperious conduct, and it is no secret that he is not on good terms with the other Honorary Magistrates at Lahore. In fact none of them like to sit with him on the same bench. Mr. Beadon often severely commented on his conduct as Honorary Magistrate. Mr. Clarke has also a bad opinion of him, and this is the reason why he has not recommended him to be appointed a nominated member of the Municipal Committee. He is guardian to some minors, but it is believed that complaints have reached Government as to the way in which he manages their affairs. Hence it will be perceived how unqualified he is for the office of Honorary Magistrate.



The same paper states that it was generally expected that Muhammad Barkat Ali Khán would be selected for the office of Vice-President of the new Municipal

Admission of Muhammad Barkat Ali Khán to the Municipal Committee of Lahore.

Committee, but that there is reason to think that he has not been nominated even for a membership. As the Panjáb Government is itself well acquainted with him, it is to be hoped that it will add his name to the list of nominated members. If the number of Musalmán members exceeded that of the Hindus, there could be no harm, especially considering that the Muhammadan population of Lahore is double that of the Hindús.

Circulation,  
1,880 copies.

A correspondent of the *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 4th June, in continuation of his previous comments on the late Entrance Examination of the Panjáb University,

Late Entrance Examination of the Panjáb University.

observes that he has not yet been able to get hold of the Arabic and the Sanskrit papers, and that therefore he cannot pass any opinion about them. The questions in Persian were tolerably good, but, as they were printed in type, the candidates could not easily read them. Persian books are generally lithographed and not printed. Referring to the Urdú paper, the writer is surprised that the University appointed a Bengálí, a professor at the Presidency College at Calcutta, to be examiner in Urdú. Surely the University could find more competent men for the work in this province or in the North-Western Provinces. Can Bengális be expected to be more proficient in Urdú than the natives of Upper India? The writer quotes the vernacular sentence inserted by the examiner in Urdú at the top of his question paper, meaning that the total number of marks allotted to the paper was 55, in order to show his inability to write correct Urdú. Referring to the paragraphs set in the first and the second questions for paraphrase, the writer complains that the paragraphs were filled with difficult Arabic and Persian terms and were not



suited to the capacity of the candidates. The paragraph in the second question was taken from the book called the *Fis-dna-i-Ajáb*, which has been included in the course of study for the High Proficiency or the B. A. Examination in Urdu. There were also some misprints in the paragraph. The writer finds fault with the wording of another question.

A correspondent of the *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 8th June, states that the cultivators in Oudh are in a most unsatisfactory condition. But nothing could be more unjust than to hold the landlords entirely responsible for it. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that the severe revenue assessments and the heavy cost of litigation have also something to say to it.

Circulation,  
600 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftab-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 6th June, referring to the Lahore Training College Examination, remarks that hitherto the rule was that if a candidate passed in some subjects and failed in others, he was again examined in all the subjects at the next examination. But it is believed that orders have lately been issued by Government to the effect that in future no candidate should be subjected to a re-examination in those subjects in which he has already passed. The writer is of opinion that this concession should be extended to the candidates for the Normal School Examination and the Middle School Examination.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Hind* (Jullundhur), of the 7th June, advertising to the Resolution of the Government of India discouraging the admission of men who are above 25 years of age to the public service, severely condemns the Resolution on the ground that it is calculated to prevent many deserving candidates from obtaining posts under Government and to check the spread of high education.

Limit of age for candidates for admission to the public service.

Circulation,  
150 copies.



Circulation,  
420 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 6th June, publishes a long article, communicated by a correspondent at Peshawar, about Mardán, which is a subdivision of Peshawar. In the course of the article the writer represents the natives of Mardán as a hospitable but a cruel and vindictive people, complains of the frequent occurrence of murders and other serious offences, and ascribes this prevalence of crime to the paucity of the police force located there. The writer urges that the police should be strengthened. Again, the writer regrets to say that the condition of the clerks in the Canal Office there is really very pitiable. They have to work ten or eleven hours a day and are allowed no holidays, not even on Sundays. They should not be over-worked, the number of hands being increased if necessary, and all the usual holidays should be allowed to them. Moreover, they should be paid a small allowance over and above their salaries in consideration of their deputation to such a dangerous place on the frontier.

Circulation,  
900 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 1st June, regrets Deputy Commissioner to state that the editor has incurred the displeasure of the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot owing to his criticising the proceedings of the latter with freedom and independence. His recent comments on the improper assessment of the license tax have so much displeased the Deputy Commissioner that he has at once increased the license-tax levied from him for his printing presses at Sialkot and Gujranwala from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150! It will be observed that the highest sum which a printing press is liable to pay is Rs. 75.

Circulation,  
105 copies.

The *Tahsíl* (Moradabad), of the 5th June, complains that Assessment of the li. this year the license-tax has been assessed with great severity at Moradabad. Many traders, whose income is very small, have been assessed at Rs. 10 a year! The District Officers cannot be too careful in making the assessments. The



license-tax, being an unjust impost, should be altogether abolished, or, at all events, it should be levied only from those persons who can afford to pay it.

The *Waḡāya-i-Ālam* (Ghāzipur), of the 2nd June, complains that the municipal committee of Ghāzipur does not manage its affairs properly. Look at the arrangements made for lighting the town. There are hardly forty or fifty lanterns in the whole town, while the services of three chaprasis and one jamadar have been engaged to light them! The aggregate pay of these men exceeds the cost of lighting. Moreover, they scarcely work two or three hours a day for two weeks in the month, because the lanterns are lit only on the dark nights.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Bhārat Jivān* (Benares), of the 2nd June, states that traders at Benares are in a great hurry to pay the license-tax this year; thousands of them resort to the tahsil every day for the purpose. Last year some persons were late in paying the tax and were fined in consequence. It would be a good thing if the date, within which the tax ought to be paid, were proclaimed by means of printed notices in Hindi; the putting up of Urdu notices is quite useless.

The *Tamannāḡi* (Lucknow), of the 1st June, regrets to say that the Local Government has the forms required for use in the public offices printed at only one or two presses. This is an injustice to the other presses. The work should be distributed among all presses.

Printing of forms required for use in the public offices.

Circulation,  
125 copies.

The *Ain-i-Akbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st May, republishes a letter from the *Man-shar-i-Muhammadi* newspaper of Bangalore, in which the writer urges the restoration of an old Muhammadan mosque at Ludhiana.

A Muhammadan mosque at Ludhiana in the possession of Government.

Circulation,  
145 copies.



which has been seized by Government, to the Muhammadan community of that place.

Circulation,  
190 copies.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Alam* (Delhi), of the 1st June, complains that cases of highway robbery have been lately pretty frequent, and refers to the three robberies lately committed at Meerut, Delhi, and Gurgaon.

Robberies committed at Meerut, Delhi, and Gurgaon.

#### RAILWAY.

Circulation,  
600 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 6th June, states that it would seem that when a subordinate military officer, or even an ordinary soldier, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 6 a month, goes home on privilege or sick leave, or is deputed to another place on special duty, he is allowed a second class railway pass! To say nothing of the costliness of this system, it greatly interferes with the comforts of the travelling public. The persons of rank and position are put to great inconvenience in travelling in the same carriage with ordinary soldiers. On the East Indian Railway one second class carriage is always to be seen occupied by subordinate military officers and common soldiers. The writer is of opinion that one compartment in the second or the intermediate class should be set apart for the use of these people.

Another correspondent of the same paper states that he lately had occasion to go to Lucknow from Allahabad. He booked himself as a second class passenger. But there was only one carriage of that class in the train, half of which was occupied by military men and half by a European lady. The writer endeavoured to take his seat with the lady, but the station-master told him that that compartment was reserved for Europeans, although there was no such sign-board attached to it. With great difficulty the station-master was prevailed upon to allow the writer a seat in the first class. True, the

Compartments reserved for Europeans.



writer was put to no inconvenience by his exclusion from the second class, inasmuch as he was allowed to travel first class, but it is necessary that sign-boards should be always attached to first class and second class compartments reserved for Europeans to prevent mistakes.

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 4th June, praises the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway authorities for supplying the intermediate class carriages with *khās tattīs* during the hot weather, and asks the East Indian and the Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railways to follow suit.

Supply of *khās tattīs* to intermediate class passengers.

Circulation, 800 copies.

#### LOCAL.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 2nd June, in its local news column, complains that the boatmen at the Rajghāt ferry have no fixed rates, and levy exorbitant toll from pilgrims. The Magistrate should see to this.

Exorbitant toll levied at the Rajghāt ferry, Benares.

The Amritsar correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 6th June, complains that only one person is allowed to sell articles of food in the District Court premises at Amritsar. He pays Rs. 42 (*sic*) a month to Government for this privilege, and charges the purchasers very high rates in consequence. The writer urges that the monopoly should be abolished.

Sale of articles of food in the Court premises at Amritsar.

Circulation, 420 copies.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur,	Urdé	Weekly	Barkat Ali	June 7th	June 9th	150 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Diván Bats Singh,	June 7th & 2nd, 4th & 6th.	" 5th, 7th & 9th respectively.	500 "
3	<i>Ain-i-Akbar</i>	Moréshábd	Ditto	Weekly	Diláwar Ali	May 31st	" 5th	145 "
4	<i>Akbar-i-'Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Maqarrab Husain Khan.	June 4th	" 6th	80 "
5	<i>Akbar-i-'Am</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukand Ram	4th	7th	1,880 "
6	<i>Almas-i-Akbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhr-i-din	3rd	8th	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.)
7	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdé-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	3rd & 7th	5th & 9th respectively.	...
8	<i>Almorá Akbar</i>	Almorá	Hindi	Weekly	Sadaf Nand	2nd	5th	102 copies.
9	<i>Ans-i-Hind</i>	Agrá	Urdé	Bi-monthly	Mirza Akhiq Husain	1st	4th	100 "
10	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Chandan Lal	May 31st	3rd	150 "
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	"	"	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Ans-i-Akbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahádur	29th	6th	250 copies.
13	<i>Ans-i-Milwa</i>	Amritsar	Ditto	Ditto	Kashf Ram	June 4th	7th	...
14	<i>Ans-i-Akbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	1st	6th	110 "
15	<i>Ans-i-Baluchan</i>	Cawnpore,	Hindi-Urdé	Monthly	Ganga Prasad	For May	8th	230 "
16	<i>Ans-i-Jama</i>	Bandra	Hindi	Weekly	Ram Krishna Varma	June 2nd	3rd	...



No.	Book Title	Author	Language	Frequency	Editor	For	Price
17	Bharat Sudash Prad. varak.	Farrukhabad.	Urdu	Monthly	Kali Charan	For May	310
18	Dabdu-ba-i-Qaisari...	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	May 31st	300
19	Dabdu-ba-i-Sikandar	Bampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain	June 2nd	453
20	Dabdu-ba-i-Mulk	Bhopal	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Amjad Ali	5th	349
21	Dakht Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Fazlu-din	4th	331
22	Dakht Hitaish	Ajmere	Hindi	Monthly	Munná Lal	For June	280
23	Dakht Usharak	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Saig Ram	May 31st	740
24	Faer Akbar	Ditto	Persian	Ditto	Shamsu-din	June 3rd	...
25	Gorakha	Kaporthala	Urdu	Ditto	Sindhi Khan Safi	May 28th	253
26	Gyan Pradyant Pat...	Lahore	Hindi	Monthly	Navin Chandra Rai	For May	125
27	Hami-i-Hind	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Nafis	June 5th	613
28	Hidayat	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Ashraf.	7th	...
29	Hindustani	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Fazlu-din	4th, 6th & 8th.	600
30	Isham	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Mir	May 30th	280
31	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	31st & 4th June.	150
32	Kandahar	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub	June 2nd	250
33	Kashmir Patrika	Bengal	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Lachmi Shankar	6th	600 copies (including 324 copies taken by Govt.)
34	Kashmir Punch	Badliun	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Amjad Hussain	1st	110 copies.
35	Kavi Vachan Sudak	Bengal	Hindi	Weekly	Chinamani Rao	2nd	350
36	Khair Khush-i-Ales	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	1st	190
37	Khair Khush-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahá Narayan	"	160
38	Khair Khush-i-Oudh	Gyand	Ditto	Ditto	Khairati Lal	May 31st	20
39	Khair Khush-i-Panjab	Gujranwala.	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	28th	400



*List of papers examined—(continued).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
40	Kāh-i-Nār	Lahore	Urdū	Tri-weekly,	Harsukh Rāi	1884. May 31st, 3rd & 5th June.	1884. June 3rd, 6th & 8th respectively.	525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
41	Lama-i-Nār	Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	Hāfiz Abdullah	" 25th	3rd	84 copies.
42	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Iqbāl-i-dīn	" 21st & 28th	8th	130 "
43	Mānadr Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindī-Urdū	Ditto	Gobardhan Dās	June 2nd	6th	90 "
44	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	Urdū	Ditto	Ghulām Muhammad	" 3rd	4th	200 "
45	Mada-i-Nār	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Durgā Prasad	May 31st	"	30 "
46	Mih-i-Ishrakshahān,	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	June 1st	7th	200 "
47	Mil-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Mubīn-i-lah	May 31st	4th	175 "
48	Miltra Vids	Lahore	Hindī	Ditto	Mukund Rām	June 2nd	6th	270 "
49	Musā-i-Asm	Kyā	Urdū	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khān	" 1st	3rd	100 "
50	Musā-i-Akbar	Bārābanki,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yūsuf,	" "	6th	160 "
51	Muragga-i-Tahsib	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bihārī Lal	" "	8th	125 "
52	Najm-i-Akbar	Kāyab	Ditto	Weekly	Hāshu-lah-Khān	" "	3rd	168 "
53	Najm-i-Hind	Morādābād	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit A. V. 6r	May 24th	9th	195 "
54	Nasim-i-Agrā	Agā	Ditto	Ditto	Krishna.	June 7th	"	325 "
55	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Jamnā Dās	" 3rd	5th	92 "
56	Nisam-i-Mulh	Morādābād	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihārī Lal	May 31st	7th	775 "
57	Nār-Afshān	Ludhianā,	Ditto	Ditto	Itishām-i-dīn	June 5th	"	300 "
58	Nār-i-Badāsh	Badāsh	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	" "	8th	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
59	Nār-i-Akbar	Allahābād,	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Hussain	" "	9th	
					Roshan Lal	" "		



No.	Title	Place	Frequency	Language	Editor	Date	Volume	Page	Copies
60	Naru-i-Anwar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Urdu	Muhammad Yaqub	7th	...	...	375
61	Nuratu-l-Ahbab	Delhi	Ditto	Urdu	Nusrat Ali	1st	...	...	200
62	Nuratu-l-Islam	Ditto	Monthly	Urdu	Nusrat Ali	For May & June	...	...	25
63	Nyaya Sudha	Harda	Marathi-Eng-Weekly	Urdu	Bandaeva Bhaskar	June 4th	...	...	350
64	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow	Daily	Urdu	Sheo Prasad	3rd, 4th, 5th & 6th, 7th & 9th	...	...	605 (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
65	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Weekly	Urdu	Sajjad Husain	3rd	...	...	450
66	Panjab Akhbar	Lahore	Bi-weekly	Urdu	Muhammad Asam	31st & 4th May	...	...	250
67	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Weekly	Urdu	Firoz-i-din	June 3rd	...	...	150
68	Patiela Akhbar	Patiela	Ditto	Urdu	Din Muhammad	2nd	...	...	363
69	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad	Ditto	Hindi	Dewaki Nandan	9th	...	...	700
70	Quisart Akhbar	Jullundur	Urdu	Urdu	Ahmad Bekhsh	7th	...	...	110
71	Rafah-i-Ain	Shalot	Ditto	Urdu	Divan Chand	May 24th	...	...	400
72	Rafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Urdu	Muharram Ali	June 3th	...	...	400
73	Rafiq-i-Akhbar	Benares	Ditto	Urdu	Ghulam Husain	4th	...	...	350
74	Rafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	Bi-weekly	Urdu	Nadir Ali Shah	3rd & 4th	...	...	480
75	Rajasthan Gazette	Ajmere	Weekly	Hindi-Urdu	Masid Ali	2nd	...	...	150
76	Rata Prabak	Ratlam	Ditto	Urdu	Muhammad Abdul-Maq.	3th, 15th, & 23rd	...	...	195
77	Reformer	Lahore	Ditto	Urdu	Pandit Hargopal	June 4th	...	...	700
78	Sabha Kapatkhala	Kaparthala	Ditto	Urdu	Divan Mathur Das	May 31st	...	...	120
79	Sabha-i-Akhbar	Bahawalpur	Ditto	Urdu	Dwarka Nath	June 5th	...	...	264
80	Sajjan Khat Sudha	Udaipur	Hindi	Hindi	Banshi Dhar	2nd	...	...	215
81	Shah-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	Urdu	Ahmad Hasan	1st	...	...	100
82	Shah-i-Far	Cawnpore	Weekly	Urdu	Muhammad Ibrahim	3rd	...	...	175



*List of papers examined — (concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
83	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	... Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Banwari Lal	June 4th	June 7th	100 copies.
84	<i>Tahsil</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rahmat Ali Khan	June 5th	June 9th	105 "
85	<i>Tamsunad</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Paran Chand	" 1st	" 4th	125 "
86	<i>Tattva-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kirrar Husain	May 31st	" 3rd	198 "
87	<i>Vaid-i-Hind</i>	... Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Mavahid	June 1st	" 4th	...
88	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	May 31st, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th & 6th, June.	" 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th 8th & 9th respectively.	900 "
89	<i>Waqya-i-Alam</i>	... Ghazipur,	Ditto	Weekly	Sirfju-l-din Ahmad,	June 2nd	" 8th	300 "

PRIYA DAS.

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD :

The 14th June, 1884.